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TERMS:
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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
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☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

[Deferred Articles,

of various items, postponed from [illegible] for want of room, and now placed here in order to insure their publication before they get TOO STALE.]

"The Editor of the Charlotte Journal has correctly apprehended our views in relation to the agitation of the Abolition excitement in our Legislature. It is admitted by Southern Editors who have visited the North, that we have lost ground even among our friends by the violent course we have pursued. The more we stir the question, the more we shall lose. In the South itself it is our decided conviction, that immense injury is done both to master and slave by filling the public journals and the public mind with the subject. But we do not like the subject, and therefore beg leave to drop it."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

With one who regards the subject of Northern interference with our domestic institutions, in the light which the Editor of the "Fayetteville Observer" seems to regard it, we are well content to drop its discussion; and the more so, since such fearful virtues of its vital importance seem to be entertained by the Governor and the Legislature of the State. Since the matter is taken into the hands of the Representatives of the People in General Assembly, with an earnestness that assures us the best will be done to elect and obviate the difficulty, we are free to acknowledge there is no longer a necessity for "filling the public journals and the public mind with the subject." And we rejoice at it. But still we cannot consent that the cry of fear of "losing ground among our friends at the North," should entirely silence the newspaper press at the South to the duty of warning the people of the movements at the North against our institutions. What "ground," can we "lose" at the North, by complaining of whatself must consider a crying evil? We do not ask "our friends" there to *guarantee* to us the right to our slaves—we do not ask the Constitution itself to do this—we already have a right in them above any power on earth—and all we ask, in relation to this right is *Let us alone.* So long as they continue to interfere with it, so long will we continue to "stir the question," because we feel that duty to the master and the slave require it at our hands, and because we cannot imagine how we can possibly cease "by the process. One thing we are sure of, *if we stand still and fold our arms, we lose all!*

Alabama Legislature.—This body assembled on the third Monday in Nov. at Tuscaloosa. The House was organized by the election of Mr. Mebane, *of Madison*, to the Speaker's Chair, over his opponent, Mr. Phelan, by a majority of two votes. The vote was a test of the strength of White and Van Buren in the House and is a decisive triumph of the former. Several members were absent, all of whom it is said are for White, who, had they been present, would have swelled the majority to seven or eight.

In the Senate, Samuel D. Moore was elected President, over Mr. Rather, both for White. Moore 11, Rather 10. Three-fourths of the Senate are White, by the Alabama Mercury, to be for White, and that the joint majority is upwards of 20.—*Athens (Ga.) Banner.*

The last "Raleigh Standard," in announcing the above information, claims Mr. Moore as a "Van Buren Democrat," and says he "was elected by a majority of ten votes over Mr. Rather," whom it proceeds to style a "White whig-nullifier." The whole article, from the best authority, it will be seen, proves that the Standard is at fault, both in political and arithmetical *calculations.*

☞ *Mississippi.*—We have as yet received nothing *official* from this State in relation to the election of State and Federal Officers which was recently taken place. The mails are so irregular, and the flying reports in the newspapers so loose, that we do not place implicit reliance upon any thing that does not bear the official stamp of truth. Of one thing, however, we feel sure—Mr. Van Buren must be worsted when he gets into the hands of *Judge Lynch*, as appears to be the case in Mississippi. We wish the "Little Magician" a complete dressing. The following paragraph, on the subject of the election, probably approaches as near the truth as any thing we are able to extract:

From the Natchez Daily Courier, Nov. 11.

The Election.—Sufficient is known to authorize us to place reliance upon the election of the Hon. Charles Lynch, for Governor, over his Excellency John G. Runnels, the Van Buren candidate for re-election. It also appears to be tolerably certain that Dickson (White) and Claiborne, (Van Buren, under pledges) have been elected to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.—Mr. Lynch's election was admitted to be a fair test of the strength between White and Van Buren in Mississippi, the victory is one of great importance, and will exercise, we think, a beneficial influence in the other States. Mississippi has decided against King Caucus, and with Tennessee and Pennsylvania, she has treated with contempt the dictation to take from her the choice of her rulers.

☞ *Straws show which way the wind blows.*—On the day which terminated Governor Coffin's constitutional term of service, (the 4th instant,) the Union Members of the Georgia Legislature, and citizens of Milledgeville gave him a public dinner, as "a testimony of gratitude and respect," &c. The Milledgeville papers states that the dinner-party was "an assemblage which, in talent, number, and respectability, has never been surpassed." Well, this is all well enough; but where is the *straw?*—Here it is: resolves that the Union party of Georgia is the only party from which Mr. Van Buren expects to get a single vote; and in the talented, numerous, and respectable company which took dinner with Ex-Governor Coffin on the 4th instant, Mr. Van Buren is not much, or scantily in the regular toasts, and could find only one among the volunteers"—no base to do him reverence!" If this is not "a straw," then there is no virtue in "public sentiment," or the test of sentiment.

Going Ahead!

We have lately heard, from our mercantile friends in this town, of many instances of great despatch in receiving goods from the North by the way of Georgetown and Cheraw. One gentleman assures us that he *has* got his supplies *in less than one month after they were ordered*; and another has handed us a letter from his correspondent in Cheraw, (an extract from which we give below) showing a fact hitherto unprecedented, we believe, in the commercial annals of our section of the State. If this state of things should continue, (and we do not see why it should not, since it is proven that the Pee Dee River can be successfully navigated by steam,) we can see in it cause for congratulation to all classes of our community. Despatch in receiving goods will enable the merchant to sell cheaper, while the producer will also be benefitted in the diminished expense of time and money in sending his productions to a Northern market. We look upon this new impetus which the carrying trade has received, from the delays and perplexities hitherto attending it, as a type of the old North State's future rapid advancement in every thing that adds to the prosperity of her people, now that she has escaped from the shackles of an unequal and unjust Constitution.

"CHERAW, Dec. 3, 1835.

"Mr. ——: Sir—The Steam-Boat "Atalanta," owned by —— and ——, has, from causes beyond our control, been later in reaching this place than I anticipated. I am pleased, however, to inform you that she arrived safe yesterday with a fine freight on board, most of which was in New York *twelve* days since. She was only two days from Georgetown, and in motion only thirty-six hours.

Our River is now very low, not more than ten or twelve inches above extreme low water mark.—Should the merchants in the interior be disposed to patronize the "Atalanta," they shall always have a place.

The Boat and Engine are all that I could wish them to be."

☞ We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans "True American," of the 17th Nov. Mr. Gayarre was an Administration man, elected by a Whig Legislature on account of the want of concert among those opposed to him:

"We learn that the Hon. Charles Gayarre, our Senator to Congress, who has lately gone to Europe for the benefit of his health, has written a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, desiring him to tender his resignation of the important office to which he had been elected."

☞ Statement of Gold remaining at the Mint, uncoined, on the 30th September, 1835, with the amount *deposited for coinage*, within the month of October, together with the amount of Gold Coinage within the same period:

Remaining at the Mint, uncoined, September 30th, 1835,	$41,055
Deposited for coinage within the month of October, viz:	
Uncoined Gold Bullion of the U. S.	$35,080
Do do do foreign,	4,620
Foreign coins,	121,910
	221,610
	262,665
Amount coined within the month October, [$5800 in quarter eagles]	94,605
Remaining in Mint, uncoined, Oct. 10,	$168,060

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

To ——, *Sir:* Please to send me one dollar's worth of ——. I will be in Charlotte in January next, and, I trust, be then able to let you have some money. In the mean time, I have nothing better to offer than this *impromptu*, which Mr. Madra may publish *if he like.*

IMPROMPTU.

'Tis not so funny, when fond of money,
To have not a cent in creation,—
And dunn'd ev'ry day, with 'can't you now pay?'
Say, hast thou e'er felt such vexation?
Will patience endure or poverty cure
The ills which befall a poor debtor?
His sorrows are great,—Oh, pity his fate!
And wait till it change for the better.
Unfortunate man, pay up if you can—
There's no mercy with misers, you know;
Their Idol is gold—the question unfold,
To what place after death will they go?

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Died, in Alabama, in August last, JEREMIAH L. CHITTAM, late of Lincoln county, N. C.

Also, in Green County, Alabama, in August last, Mr. PETER SUMMEY, jun., late of Lincoln county, N. C.

Also, on the 30th of August, in Talladega co., Alabama, Mr. WILLIAM RUFUS JOHNSON, late of Lincoln county, N. C.

[A word to those who are over anxious to persuade their friends and neighbors to remove to a more fertile region. The above deceased, William R. Johnston, was raised in the Goshen Congregation, Lincoln County, N. C., where he and his family enjoyed good health, and where he accumulated considerable property, and was much respected by all who knew him. His family consisted of his wife (late of Georgia,) five children (all with rosy cheeks) and some negroes, from whence they were persuaded to remove; and sat out in November last, and in December settled on the banks of the Coosa River, Talladega county, Alabama. He was taken with the bilious fever on the 23d of August, and died the eighth day after, leaving his family to lament his premature death—the widow in a far country, and no blood kin in the State, to her knowledge. The children have all had the fever—and their rosy cheeks faded to a pale marble. But they raised an excellent crop of both Cotton and Corn, which is now staring into their pale faces, and but few of the hands able to gather it. And the earth of Alabama whispers to them, "I have taken my toll out of your family; but, nevertheless, I wish you to solicit others to do as you have done, viz: Come to this fertile land."

By a friend who has visited the family since its bereavement.]

WILLIAM DUANE, Esq., (father of the late Secretary of the Treasury,) well known through the United States as an able and distinguished editor, and who has recently held the office of an Alderman, and of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on the 24th ult. at the age of 76. Mr. Duane was editor of the Aurora, a leading Democratic paper during the warm political contest which resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson.

North Carolina Legislature.

Friday, Nov. 27.

SENATE.

Mr. Brittain presented the petition of sundry citizens of Macon county, praying the passage of an act to prevent persons from ranging the woods with dogs.

Bills presented.—By *Mr. Morehead*, a bill to incorporate the Deep River Gold Mining Company. By *Mr. Fox*, a bill to repeal so much of an act, passed in 1831, to incorporate the Charlotte Fire Engine Company, as exempts the members of said company from performing military duty. The first named bill passed its first reading, and the last its three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill allowing further time for registering grants, proving and registering deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift, passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill defining the duty of the County Court in appointing patrols, and the duty of patrols, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, referred to a select Committee of six, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Marsteller, Williams of Franklin, Fox, Moye of Greene, and Dowd.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the payment of instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the Stock of the Bank of the State, reported the same with sundry amendments—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to authorise a subscription on the part of this State, to the Capital Stock of the Oconalufty Turnpike Company, made a report thereon, recommending its passage into a law, with an amendment. Whereupon the bill as amended, was read the second and third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill providing a reward for taking up runaway slaves in non-slave holding States; which, on the motions of Messrs. Bryan, and Cooper, was amended; and on motion of Mr. Wyche, referred to a select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed by Resolution to report a bill increasing the tax on Pedlars, reported a bill to regulate the practice of hawking and pedling in this State, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed. [The bill provides that no one shall peddle in the State, without permission of the County Court, to be granted only on proof of good character, and the applicant to pay for the privilege a tax of —— dollars. Persons peddling without regular licence, to be fined and imprisoned, on indictment and conviction.]

Mr. G., from the same Committee, to whom a Resolution was referred, instructing them to enquire into the expediency of amending the Road Laws, reported against such amendment, which was concurred in. [The Committe state in their Report, that it is inexpedient to make any change, unless the whole system is revised, for which there is not time this session. Most of the complaints on this subject, the Committee think, arise rather from a want of the rigid administration of the laws, than from defects in the system.]

Mr. Buie, from the balloting Committee for Judge, reported. [See our last.]

Mr. McPherson moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing another balloting immediately for Judge.

Mr. Clingman moved to amend the motion by stricking out "immediately," and inserting on "Wednesday next." Mr. C. said he considered it a perfect waste of time to ballot, while there were so many candidates in nomination, and such a diversity of feeling existed as was manifested by the ballotings which had already taken place. It was not improbable, that by Wednesday next, there would be any vacancy, and there was some talk also, of creating an additional Circuit, which would render still another *Judge* necessary. For these reasons, he was in favor of a postponement of the balloting.

Mr. McPherson hoped the motion would not prevail. It was certain, that the House would do nothing until these elections were over, and the sooner they were over the better.

The Yeas and Nays having been demanded, Mr. Clingman withdrew his motion, rather than detain the House.

The question recurring on Mr. McPherson's motion,

Mr. Hybart said, that concurring entirely in the views of the gentleman from Surry, (Mr. Clingman,) he should move to postpone the balloting until Monday.

On his motion, the Yeas and Nays were demanded.

Mr. Graham hoped the motion would not prevail. The circumstance that other vacancies might occur, and other gentlemen become candidates, constituted no reason why a balloting should not now take place. Each candidate should be judged by his own merits, and gentlemen should vote accordingly. Because no election had taken place with the present candidates, it did not follow that none would take place, nor did it speak aught in disparagement of the qualifications of either of them. If the postponement take place, there is no certainty that on Monday the number of candidates will be less; and as the limits of the present session are prescribed, he thought it inexpedient to delay the matter.

Mr. Hybart said, he did not intend by his remarks to cast any reflection on either of the candidates in nomination. Great diversity of sentiment existed, it appeared, as to whom should be chosen, and perhaps, if further opportunity were afforded for consultation and comparison of views, this difficulty of opinion might be reconciled. His motion was not offered with a view to procrastinate or delay the election, but to prevent unnecessary balloting. While the present state of feeling existed, it was manifest that they might ballot until January next, without effecting a choice.

Mr. McPherson said, when a proposition was made on Monday last, to ballot immediately for a Judge, it was disagreed to, because gentlemen wished time for consultation. Now the same story is told, and he had no doubt it would again be reiterated, if the elections were put off to Monday. With respect to the withdrawal of Candidates, he did not believe that *any* of them would be withdrawn. Of one thing he could assure gentlemen, that the candidate whom he supported (Mr. Bailey) would not retire from the canvass, so long as there was any chance. It was certain that while the present excitement continued, no useful legislation could be expected; and he therefore hoped the House would sustain his motion to ballot immediately.

Mr. Hybart assured the gentlema last up, that if the balloting were postponed to Monday, he would not vote for any further delay.

The motion to postpone was decided in the negative, 95 to 32; and the question recurring on Mr. McPherson's motion to ballot immediately, it was carried. [The result of each balloting on this day was given in our paper before the last.]

Mr. Moore presented a bill to amend an Act passed in 1795, concerning the draining of low lands;

Mr. Pickel, a bill to repeal a part of the 13th section of an act passed in 1824, authorizing the making of Turnpike Roads in Buncombe;

Mr. Muse presented the Memorial of the Citizens of Elizabeth City and its vicinity, praying for a Bank Charter, which, on his motion, was referred to a select Committee. This Committee consists of Messrs. Muse, Collins, McPherson, Hoskins, and Waddel.

Mr. Jacocks submitted a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to report the amount of sales for Cherokee lands, the sum due for the same, the sum paid, the probable loss, whether any lands have been abandoned, &c. &c.

Mr. Graham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill referred to them to amend the act of 1830 regulating Patrols. The same was read the second time, and resolved by the House that it shall not pass.

Mr. Foreman said, that having voted with the majority for the rejection of the bill just read, from a misunderstanding of the question, he moved that it be reconsidered; which having been agreed to, and the bill being again put upon its passage,

Mr. F. called for the reading of the Act of 1830, which the bill proposed to amend. The Clerk having finished reading it,

Mr. F. said, there was but little difference between the law and the bill amendatory of it—the latter provided the means of raising a sufficient fund to pay the Patrol—the former did not. It was a matter, however, of very great interest to many of the counties, that the amended bill should pass, and he hoped it would become a law.

Mr. Clarke moved that the bill lie upon the table. It was generally known, that a bill on the same subject had been introduced in the other House, proposing important changes in the Patrol system. He thought it, therefore, the better plan, to decline farther action on this bill until that reached the Commons, when what was good in it might be extracted.

Mr. Foreman hoped the motion would not prevail. He presumed most of the members on that floor had seen the Senate's bill, and had made up their opinion on it. The one under consideration he thought, contained every thing necessary.

Mr. Pippen said, he introduced the bill; he had been instructed to do so, because the old law did not authorize the collection of a tax sufficient to pay the Patrol. The consequence was that the Patrol were very remiss in the execution of their duty, and in his section of the State it was a serious evil. He hoped the motion to lay on the table would not prevail.

Mr. Graham said, he believed the bill as amended, introduced a wholesome enactment, and he should vote against laying it on the table. Prior to 1830, the appointment of Patrols was made by the County Courts, in each Captain's District. By the law of 1830, a discretionary power was given to the Courts to appoint a Patrol Committee in each District, who were to employ a Patrol, and the Court were further empowered to lay a tax of ten cents on each taxable slave, to remunerate the Patrol for their services. The object of this bill is to give to the Courts the further power of levying a tax of fifty cents to defray expenses, if the same be deemed necessary. To make the tax uniform in every county, would operate injuriously, so that the bill properly refers the matter to the County Court of each County.

Mr. Clarke said, his motion was offered with no unfriendly motive; for he was well aware that a rigid system of Patrol was necessary. It was only with a view to economy of time.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

SENATE.

David Long, the Senator elect from the county of Cabarrus, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Wilson, from the select Committee to whom the Patrol Bill was referred, reported the same with sundry amendments.

The bill, as amended, then passed its third reading, by a vote of 35 to 22, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waugh submitted the following Resolutions on the subject of the Public Lands, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

1. *Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, That if Congress should give the unsold territory, or public lands of the United States, to the States in which said lands are situate, it would be a plain breach of the public faith, and a dangerous violation of the rights of all the States.

2. *Resolved, further*, That all the public revenues are collected from the people, directly or indirectly, and ought never to exceed the amount of expenditures necessary to an economical administration of the Government—and therefore, whenever the proceeds of the sales of the territory or public lands of the United States, are not required (in aid of other revenues) for the legitimate purposes of the National Government, it will be the first duty of Congress to diminish the public taxes imposed upon the people of the United States, and thereby reduce the revenue to a sum which, when added to the land sales, will not exceed the actual wants of the Government: But because the value of our Union is beyond the reach of pecuniary calculation, and as it might be hazardous to its stability to disturb now that system of taxation which was so lately adopted, on a compromise of conflicting interests and opinions, upon the subject of the tariff, we believe it the duty of Congress to devise some safe method for distributing among all the States any surplus proceeds of the public lands which may from time to time remain in the Treasury of the United States, after defraying its expenditures.

3. *Resolved, further*, That Congress cannot distribute the proceeds of the sales of the territory, or public lands, belonging to the United States, or the public lands themselves, in any manner which gives a preference to the new States in which they are located, without violating the rights and prejudicing the claims of all the States of this Union.

4. *Resolved, further*, That we sincerely deprecate all attempts on the part of the citizens of this State, to increase the difficulties, and magnify the jealousies, already exhibited upon national questions, in respect to our public lands, by giving them a party character, which does not properly belong to the subject—and thereby holding out inducements to the new States to put forth urgent and unreasonable demands—and, on the other hand, by denouncing their claims with bitter reproaches, so to kindle a blaze of discontent in the nation, which, however intended by those who raised it, must ultimately endanger the peace and prosperity of the best Government on earth.

5. *Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit, forthwith, a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives from North-Carolina, in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Guinn said, a Resolution had been adopted yesterday on the subject of Cherokee lands. In addition to the information there called for, he wished to procure further particulars. He then submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, directing the Public Treasurer to communicate to this House the aggregate amount of Sales of Cherokee lands—the amount of each individual purchase, and the amount now due individually.

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill to prohibit Sheriffs and their Deputies from executing the Office of Constable in Civil cases. Read the first time.

Mr. Clarke, who voted with the majority yesterday for the rejection of the bill to repeal the act of 1825, directing the manner in which the militia shall hereafter be reviewed, moved that the same be re-considered. The motion prevailed, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Fleming moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section.

The motion to strike out was carried, 64 to 45; and then the bill was rejected as amended, 75 to 52.

Monday, November 30.

SENATE.

Mr. Cowper, of Gates, presented a bill giving to the County Courts of this State power to abolish the offices of County Trustee and Treasurer of Public Buildings; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Interoal Improvement, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to compel overseers of roads to report annually to the County Courts the length of the roads, and the number of hands under their superintendance, &c. reported a bill providing for that object; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr Joyner, from the same Committee, to whom was refered the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail Road Company, reported the same, with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to amend the act to establish the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern, was read the second time.

Mr. Wyche moved to amend the bill, by striking out the provision which authorises the Bank to issue bills of the denomination of three dollars. The people of Newbern, he said, asked a charter for a bank, with a small capital, for the commercial facilities of that town. They refused to have branches, or permit the State to have any interest in it. The Legislature had granted their request, and they now had the modesty to ask to be permitted to furnish a currency for the State; for such would be the effect of giving them authority to issue these small bills. The whole country would be flooded with three dollar notes. The flour, tobacco, and whiskey, from the up country, would be paid for in these small notes. And what, he asked, could his constituents do with such money? It was bad policy to authorise the issuing of such small notes. It would banish specie from circulation, and fill the country with unsound currency. It was true this power had been granted to the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear. But he was gratified to find that the Bank of the State had not as yet exercised the power. The Bank of Cape Fear had; and, he thought it might with more propriety issue small notes. The State of South Carolina, near which it was located, issues notes of this description, which found their way, in great quantities, into the border counties, and it might be necessary for that Bank to avail itself of the privilege granted it, to counteract the issues of our sister State. He was opposed to its issuing small notes also on the grounds that the State owned no stock in it, and that it was a small Bank intended to operate in a limited sphere, and had go. 3 into operation with a capital of from $125,000 to $150,000.

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Wyche, and decided in the affirmative; upon which the bill passed its second reading, as amended, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the House proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the Resolutions submitted by him, some days ago, in relation to the Public Lands; when Mr. C. delivered his views at length in favor of their adoption.

[These remarks shall appear hereafter.]

After Mr. C. concluded, the question being on the passage of the Resolutions, and the Ayes and Noes having been demanded, Mr. Hybart moved that the consideration of the Resolutions be postponed until to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill to allow the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, to subscribe for and take certain portions of the stock reserved to the State, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was read the second time.

Mr. Dudley moved that the bill lie on the table for the present. He had no particular objection to its passage, if the State should determine not to take up the stock on its own account. But if the State should borrow money, and subscribe for the reserved shares, the effect of permitting the University to take $150,000 worth of stock, as proposed by this bill, would be to give that Institution

a donation of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, in the way of premium on stock, which it does not need, and has not asked for. If the University was in want of assistance, he would be willing if necessary, to appropriate $100,000 for its benefit; and next to the State, he certainly would give it the preference of subscribing over all others, but a sense of duty compelled him to move to lay the bill on the table, until the fact was ascertained what the State intended to do.

Mr. Graham said, it was exceedingly desirable that the stock unsubscribed for should be taken by some one, as the Bank was now unable, from its restricted means, to furnish to the community all the facilities intended by its charter. The University had recently come into possession of about $150,000. It was the duty of the Legislature to provide a fund for the investment of this money, or it would be driven from the State to be invested elsewhere.

The same remark would apply to the Literary Fund. That fund had increased in the last ten years to $170,000, and might be expected to increase hereafter, at the rate of $20,000 a year. As to being a gift of some $20,000 to the University, he did not view it in that light at all. The State was unable to take the stock which had been reserved, but here is an Institution within her limits, which in all future time is to benefit her people, both willing and able to subscribe for a portion of it. To refuse the privilege, would be to do disservice to the cause of learning, and injure the State itself, by forcing away capital from its legitimate channel. But how will extending this privilege, operate as a gift to the University? For every $100 paid, the Institution will be entitled to one share, on which perhaps it may realize 8 per cent. this, certainly, would be the ultimatum. The only advantage to the Institution, in the way of profit would be the Dividends thus declared, and nothing more. He knew the gentleman from Wilmington was decidedly friendly to Education, but he certainly had taken an erroneous view of this subject. He would most cheerfully go with him in support of a bill to authorise a loan to take the stock for the State, but he despaired of receiving the sanction of the Legislature to any such proposition. He hoped therefore, the present bill would pass.

The question on the passage of the bill its second reading, was determined in the affirmative, and then the House adjourned.

☞[Our friends who look for Legislative news with most interest, must be satisfied with this dish for the present week, which we think will do pretty well, if they season it with patience. They may possibly remark that our dates are a good ways behind hand—and this is true—but let them not forget that "Rome was not built in a day," that types are stubborn things, (as well as facts,) and that no sheet of paper has ever yet been made that would hold all the matter which an Editor occasionally wishes to send to his patrons, and which they would like to see.—*Ed.*]

Proceedings of Congress.

Monday, Dec. 7, 1835.

This being the day appointed for the Meeting of the Twenty-fourth Congress, at its first Session, towards noon the Members of both Houses who have arrived in the city attended in their respective Chambers at the Capitol, and proceeded to business.

IN THE SENATE.

At 12 o'clock, the Vice President of the United States took the Chair as President of the Senate.

35 Senators from 22 of the States appeared in their seats.

The Chair communicated the credentials of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and Nehemiah R. Knight, of Rhode Island, elected Senators of the United States for six years from the 4th of March last.

Mr. Southard presented the credentials of Garrett D. Wall, elected a Senator from the State of New Jersey, for six years from the 4th of March last.

Mr. Ewing presented the credentials of John Davis, elected a Senator from the State of Massachusetts for six years from 4th of March last.

Mr. White stated that, although elected a Senator from Tennessee, by some neglect his credentials had not been transmitted; but as the fact of his election was known to the Representatives from the State, and as there was precedent for the qualification of a Senator under such circumstances, he presumed there would be no objection to his taking his seat.

The following Senators were then qualified and took their seats: Messrs. Clayton, Hubbard, King of Georgia, Robinson, White, Wall, Knight, Davis, and Ruggles.

Mr. White offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and ready to proceed to business.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress is assembled, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate ordered that the Chair appoint the committee:

And Mr. White and Mr. Knight were appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Mr. Ewing rose and stated he had, at the close of the last session, given notice that he should, early in the present session, ask leave to introduce a Bill to settle and define the Northern Boundary of the State of Ohio. He gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce his bill on Monday next.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, in the following terms:

Mr. PRESIDENT:—I am directed to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, has been elected Speaker thereof; and that it is now ready to proceed to business.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

At 12 o'clock the House was called by the Clerk of the late House in the last Congress.

The call having been completed, and a quorum being ascertained to be present, the Clerk stated that the next business in order would be, to proceed to the choice, by ballot, of a Speaker of the House; and he was proceeding to put that question, when

Mr. Patton, of Virginia, moved that the election of Speaker should be made *viva voce*.

The consideration of this motion was resisted in the outset by Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, and Mr. Williams of North Carolina, on the ground that it presented a question not anticipated, of great importance; proposing a departure from usage, which should not be made without greater deliberation than was practicable in the present inchoate condition of the House, and which could not in fact be accomplished without injurious delay in the organization of this body.

To these gentlemen Mr. Patton replied, that he considered *viva voce* elections as most expedient, most consistent with the spirit of our institutions. Entertaining that opinion, and considering the House free to choose a Speaker in any way it thought proper, he should press his motion to a vote.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, said, since the gentleman from Virginia declined withdrawing his motion, he must be allowed to remark, that the principle involved in it had been discussed at the last Session of Congress for many days, and, if it had not been put to rest then, would have been debated many days more. It was a matter not easily to be disposed of, nor ought it to be. It proposed a great change in the practice and usage of this House. It was a question which, Mr. E. said, he was very unwilling to discuss now, but which he was not willing should be decided now or at any time, without discussion. For one, he was strongly against the change proposed to be made in the usage of the House, but, if it was to be made, it was not fit that it should be made hastily. And, as he was unwilling that the opening of the Session should be delayed for several days by a discussion inevitable on such a question, he moved, without meaning any disrespect to the gentleman from Virginia, in order to put the question at rest, to *lay it on the table*.

The motion of Mr. Evans was decided in the affirmative without a count: and so the motion of Mr. Patton was laid upon the table.

Mr. Beardsley then moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker, by ballot; and the motion was agreed to, *nem. con.*

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House having proceeded to ballot for Speaker, the Tellers reported that there were 225 ballots, of which there were

For James K. Polk, of Tennessee,	132
For John Bell, of Tennessee,	84
Scattering and blanks,	9

Mr. Polk having a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Twenty-fourth Congress; and being conducted to the Chair by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, made his acknowledgements in appropriate terms.

Mr. Beardsley moved a resolution that Walter S. Franklin be appointed Clerk of the House; which resolution was agreed to, *nem. con.* and Mr. F. was accordingly re-elected Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Coffee, it was

Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the election of a Printer to the House of Representatives.

After the adoption of the Resolution, but before the House had proceeded to ballot,

Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio suggested that if the Printer was appointed under this naked resolution, and without reference to the joint resolutions providing for the election, prescribing prices, a bond to be given, &c. he would not be bound by the provisions, or subject to the responsibilities of the joint resolution, &c.

This suggestion gave rise to a discussion of some length, in which Messrs. Whittlesey, Adams, Robertson, Beardsley, Mann, of New York, Mercer, Mason, of Virginia, Everett, and Ward, took part. To enable the House to remedy the difficulty, Mr. Whittlesey, in the course of the discussion, moved to reconsider the resolution which had been adopted; which motion was disagreed to, and the debate was terminated by the adoption, by general consent, of an amendment directing that the election be conformable to the requisitions and terms of the joint resolution.

This difficulty having been removed, the House proceeded to ballot, when it appeared that there were

For Blair & Rives,	133
Gales & Seaton,	59
J. D. Learned,	26
Scattering,	7

So Blair & Rives were elected.

The House then ordered the appointment of a Committee to join the Committe of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and announce the organization of the two Houses, and then Adjourned.

We have a mournful duty to discharge, in announcing an event, which in the age of superstition would have been deemed an inauspicious omen, in the sudden decease, at his lodgings in this city, of the Honorable Nathan Smith, Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut.

This very worthy and respectable Senator arrived in this city a day or two ago, in the enjoyment, apparently, of all the health and vigor which ordinarily he possessed in a remarkable degree. He complained on Saturday of a pain in the region of the heart, but recovered from it; ate his dinner as usual; was soon after again seized with the same pain, followed by spasms which ended his life early yesterday morning. He died sitting in his chair. *A post mortem* examination showed his disease to have been *an enlargement of the heart*, and of course beyond the reach of medicine.

Mr. Smith was in the 66th year of his age; a most excellent Citizen, a profound Lawyer, and, what was his next peculiar characteristic, a Gentleman of the Old School, of which few survive.—*National Intell.*

[On *Tuesday*, the two Houses were occupied in reading the President's Message, passing orders for its being printed,* &c. and making the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the Hon. Nathan Smith, whose remains were interred in the National Burial Ground on the next day, attended to the grave by the two Houses of Congress, the President, Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, &c.—No other business of any sort was transacted by either House on *Wednesday*.

* In the Senate, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Grundy, that 5000 copies of the Message, and 1500 copies of the accompanying documents be printed.

In the House, Mr. Wise moved for the printing of 15,000 copies of the Message, with the Documents, and 5,000 copies without, which was agreed to.]

Late from Texas.—By A. C. Allen, Esq. who left Nacogdoches on Sunday the 1st inst. we have been politely furnished with the following news from Texas.

La Bahia was taken by 42 Americans headed by Capt. Collinsworth. There were garrisoned at the time in La Bahia 35 Mexicans. The Americans made the attack in the night, and took 25 prisoners, including a Colonel and a Captain, killed one and wounded several. Took specie to the amount of $3000, and $10,000 worth of ammunition and stores, and 100 stand of muskets, together with two small field pieces.

Gen. Cos, the brother in law of Santa Anna, and the commander-in-chief of the Mexican army, operating against Texas, is only 22 years old, and is highly esteemed as a brave and honorable man, even by the people of Texas.—*Natchez Courier.*

From the Alabama Intelligencer.

PRESIDENTIAL FRANKING.

We have already alluded to the franking of Extra Globes to the members of the Legislature of Tennessee by the President of the United States.

The same game, or nearly the same, has been played in regard to *our* Legislature. They have each of them (or if there have been any omissions we have not heard of them) received two *Extra Globes franked by the President*. We glanced a little into one of them and found it a *philippic against Judge White*, ridiculing his heroism, &c., Mr. Benton's speech *on the expunging resolutions*, and various other matter of like character.

We have heard no man speak of this course of proceeding, who approved it. Some have declared to us that they did not believe the newspaper statements from Tennessee on the same subject; that they had to see the franks, themselves, to give credit to the fact. It is doubtless a subject of mortification to the President's most unflinching and persevering friends. We have certainly no disposition to make the President the subject of attack, when he is so soon to retire from public life; but we cannot, as honest journalists, pass by acts like these without the expression of our decided disapprobation. Yet it is not necessary that we should say much: the facts themselves speak to an enlightened people. If they do not regard it is a novelty in the history of our government; if they do not esteem it a prostitution of the franking privilege to improper purposes; if they do not regard it as dictation or tampering with the freedom of opinion; if they see no indelicacy in it—not bringing of high official station in conflict with the freedom of legislation;—then nothing we could say would have any effect. We leave the matter to undergo the test of the moral feeling of the community.

Since writing the above, we have received the following communication, for publication, from Mr. Womack, the member of the Legislature by whom it is signed. The original, of which this is a copy, has been addressed directly, and sent by mail to the President himself. This communication, while it is dignified and respectful in language, carries with it that spirit of freedom, and that regard to the purity of official station, which is so highly commendable in a representative of the people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Tuscaloosa, November, 18, 1835.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Dear Sir—Two extra copies of the Globe addressed to me, bearing *your frank*, and containing the speech of Thomas H. Benton on the "*Expunging Resolutions*," were this morning placed upon my table.

I herewith enclose them to you again, without delay. There is no channel of communication between us—we are not personally acquainted—there is, therefore, no mode through which you can address me, unless it be officially, and in the discharge of some public function imposed upon you by the Constitution and Laws of the Land; and as it is evident that this is not in discharge of any such public function, the conclusion therefore follows that it is *improper* for you thus to address me: and it would be equally improper in me to receive from such a communication.

Upon looking around, I recognise papers of the same character *bearing your frank* addressed to the other members of the Legislature; and we are credibly informed that the members of the Legislature of Tennessee received similar papers at the opening of the session in that State.

Sir—Do you forget the character of the people that you address, and the form of government under which we live? Do you forget, too, the *solemn promise you have made* not to interfere with the elective franchise, and the freedom of opinion?

Your evident object in this instance is to *influence the opinions of members of the Legislature*. And whether they concur or not with the U. S. Senate in the resolution which they adopted condemnatory of the conduct of the Executive in removing the public deposites, is not necessary for me now to say; but I do most solemnly object and protest against this practice of the President of the United States, of addressing any communication whatever to the members of a State Legislature for the purpose of influencing their actions and opinions. It is without precedent, and fraught with fearful and dangerous consequences.

I here take occasion also to enter my protest against the late practice of the Executive in appealing from decisions of the U. States Senate to the State Legislatures and the people. The members of this body, without doubt, are strictly responsible to their constituents; nor can it be doubted that they will be held to this responsibility: but it is not competent for the Executive to make himself a *third party* in such a case, and exercise the weight of his popularity, the patronage of the government, and the influence which his peculiar position and station give him, in procuring such a verdict as may be in accordance with the laws "*as he understands them.*"

The Senate is the only practical check upon the encroachments of the Executive, and the resolutions passed, and the declarations of opinion made by that body, should be held in a case like the present as legitimate and sacred.

To what weight and authority would a Resolution of the Alabama Legislature be entitled—instructing her senators in Congress to vote for Mr. Benton's Expunging Resolutions—which, instead of being spontaneous and voluntary, should be extorted by such schemes and devices as these on the part of the Executive of United States?

Sir—I solemnly entreat you to pause for one moment, and seriously contemplate the evil and dangerous consequences which may result from such a course! Consider the high and responsible station to which you have been called by a grateful, but free and enlightened people, and not only abstain studiously and cautiously from all interference with elections, and with the free exercise of public opinion—but avoid the use of all doubtful powers, and let your course be such, that in all things you may be like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion!

It is with feelings the most respectful, that these remarks are made to you. That "you have done the State some service," even envy herself will not pretend to deny. I warmly supported your election to the Presidency in 1829 and in 1833; I am proud of the brilliant page which your exploits have added to the American history; I would be the last man who would wish to filch one leaf from your well earned laurels, and it has not been without feelings of the most painful and deep regret that I have witnessed some of the late acts of your administration. I have, however, looked on 'more in sorrow than in anger,' and have found some apology for you in the circumstance that you are now far declined in the vale of years, and are surrounded by a corps of ingenious and subtle flatterers, who would if it were possible deceive Beelzebub himself. Sir—Let me entreat you to listen not to their hollow and deceitful pretensions—and, last though not least, let me solemnly entreat you, to take discretion for your tutor, and do not interfere with the approaching election for President.

With great respect,
I am your fellow citizen,
JOHN W. WOMACK.

Rail Roads.—A bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail Road company, it will be seen from our legislative proceedings, has passed the Senate; and, we have reason to believe, will pass the Commons. With these amendments, there can be very little doubt but the stock will be readily taken, and the road constructed with all convenient despatch.

The same observations will apply to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road company; a bill is before the Legislature to amend the charter, which will doubtless pass; in which event, there appears to be a determination among our own citizens that the stock *shall* be taken, and the road made.—So that the prospect is brightening, of something *effective* being done in North Carolina, towards improving her internal condition.—It appears from a notice in the Danville papers, that a petition will be presented to our legislature, to incorporate the Roanoke and Mississippi Rail Road Company,—to construct a road up the Roanoke and Dan river to the Tennessee line; ultimately, perhaps to the Mississippi river. We rejoice that the proper spirit is, at last, abroad in our own State, on the subject of internal improvements.—*Standard.*

Rail Road Delegates.—We understand that General B. W. S. Cabell, from Danville; Thos. Newton, Esq. of Norfolk; and Stephen Cowley, Esq. of Portsmouth, (near Norfolk) are in this city; being delegated by the citizens of those towns, to attend the session of our Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining an act of incorporation for what is to be called the Chesapeak and Mississippi Rail Road Company;—a magnificent project, designed to be extended from the rail roads on the Roanoke, to the Mississippi river.

Besides the above, there are now *four* bills before the Legislature for the incorporation and amendments of the charters of Rail Road companies, the roads contemplated in which, are to be entirely *within* the State. As we have before remarked, there is now every reason to hope that something *effective* will be done in our State, in regard to internal improvements.—*Standard.*

A Resolution has passed the Senate of Georgia, instructing the Governor of that State to procure forthwith the services of some distinguished Engineer, to have a survey made of the country affording the best route for a rail road through the territory of Georgia, connecting the Southern Atlantic coast with Cincinnati.

Rise of Cape Fear Bank Stock.—A month or two ago, twenty shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold at auction in this place, at $110 and $110 25. Since that time, considerable private sales have been made at $111; and on Monday last, seventy five shares were sold at $112. These are, we believe, the highest sales of North Carolina Bank Stocks that have been made for a number of years past.—*Fay. Observer.*

Shocking Accident.—We learn the following particulars of a most heat-rending scene: At the Conrad Gold Hill, Davidson co., N. C. on the evening of the 6th inst., while Mr. and Mrs. Wade were absent from home, at a neighboring house, and before the children with whom it had been left had returned from the Tunnel, whither they had gone after some water, some hogs entered the house, seized a small child, dragged it some distance, and had nearly devoured it before they were discovered. The children, on their return, immediately gave the alarm, and the neighbors arrived in time to rescue the remains of the body, though not until life had become extinct.—*Western Carolinian.*

Wm. G. Jones, (says the Baltimore Patriot of the 10th inst.) was this day arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court on the first indictment to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third to twelve months; and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labour in the Penitentiary of Maryland.

Charlotte:

Friday, December 18, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

☞ *Destructive Fire in Cherau.*—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cherau, (which we find in the last Camden Journal,) comprises all the particulars as yet received, by us, in relation to the awful conflagration which raged there on the 9th instant. This unfortunate occurrence should operate as a warning to property owners to insure without delay, lest the devouring element come, in some unexpected moment, and deprive them of all. By reference to our advertising department, it will be seen that the Columbia Insurance Company, against loss by fire, have an Agency in this town. "A word to the wise, is sufficient." We have heard some fear expressed that the great loss of property in Cherau, by the fire, would probably fall in a good measure upon the Bank there, and injuriously affect its interests and standing; but we are happy to learn, as we do by a letter from a gentleman in Cherau (who has all the requisite means of knowing what he states) that the Bank will not lose *one cent* by the misfortune.

"CHERAW, DECEMBER 3, 1835.

"Cheraw was, this day at 12 o'clock, visited with a most destructive fire. It commenced in the drug store of Westervelt—the fire being blown on the roof from the chimney flue being too short. Mr. W. had often complained to his landlord of the chimney, but it had been neglected. From Westervelt's, it took the store of D. & J. Malloy, and in that direction it burnt the stores of Adam & McKenzie, and the back stores of Taylor and Co. —to the North of Westervelt's the store of A. & R. McKenzie, G. M. Dunlap, and J. G. McKenzie —the back stores of the McKenzie's were saved. The fire crossed the street, the wind blowing strongly—Wadsworth was burnt out, front and back stores; A. Bloo do.; R. Shaw do.; McNair was a great sufferer, losing almost all his goods and 13 bales of cotton; Johnson's shoe shop; Evans & Co.; McLendon's; Harllee suffered largely; Clark; McKenzie, watchmaker; Baley; Buchana; Mc. Arn and Jas. Wright. The fire continued 3 hours."

Since the above was in type, we have received a slip from the Gazette Office, which says, "the loss is variously estimated at from 200,000 to, $300,000. Much less than half, perhaps not a fourth, insured."

☞ *The Land Resolutions.*—An article in our last, mentioned the passage of these resolutions through the House of Commons of this State. We were then unable to accompany the announcement with the yeas and nays on the question; but, having received them by later dates from Raleigh, and knowing the existence of public curiosity on the subject, we have anticipated our regular journal of proceedings, in order to gratify our readers, by their insertion. It appears that the resolutions were *divided*, and voted for separately; and that the names of the Delegates from this County stand recorded *against* the second resolution, the import of which will be seen below. We leave the People to judge how far their Delegates, in giving this vote, have represented their wishes; and we are we, that ninety-nine in every hundred of our reflecting citizens will condemn it as an entire departure from the plain path of duty to the interests of their constituents and the State at large. Without considering the pecuniary stake which North Carolina has in an equal division of the proceeds of the Public Lands, every principle of justice dictates that her sacrifices for the public good, when she ceded her territory to the United States, should not be forgotten or compromised now that the purposes for which she gave up her property have been accomplished. But we did not set out with an intention to discuss the merits of the question—and will therefore refrain further remark at this time, after requesting to this important subject the serious consideration of the people.

"The question being stated by the Chair to be on the first branch of the first Resolution, viz: That Congress has no right to give to the new States the land within their respective limits—it was decided in the affirmative 118 to 6. The negative votes were Messrs. Thos. Bell, Byrum, Daberry, Jeffreys, Fitzrandolph, and West.

The question now recurring on the second branch of the first Resolution, viz: That Congress cannot reduce the minimum price of these lands, &c.—it was decided in the affirmative, 107 to 18. The negative votes were Messrs. Byrum, Daberry, Fitzrandolph, L. A. Gwyn, Henry, Hooks, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Jeffreys, Jordan, Kenan, Lee, Pickett, Speller, J. R. Walker, West, and Williamson.

The vote now recurring on the adoption of the second Resolution, which declares that the National debt being extinguished, the proceeds of the land ought to be divided, &c.—it was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 70—Noes 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Baker, Bedford, E. S. Bell, Benton, Borland, Brummel, Buie, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clark, Clement, Clingman, Coor, Collins, Cotten, Davenport, Dudley, Erwin, Foreman, Fleming, Frink, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrison, Harper, Hassell, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jones, Jarvis, Kelley, King, W. R. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manly, Mathews, Moore, Moss, McCleese, McPherson, McRae, J. H. Perkins, Pickett, Poindexter, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, Sims, Smallwood, George Smith, Swindell, Taylor, Thomas, Waddell, Walton, Watts, Witcher.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. T. Bell, Braswell, Bryan, Burges, Byrum, Candler, Daberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hill, Hooks, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, Leigh, Moye, J. A. D. McNeill, Neal, A. Perkins, Pippin, Powell, Riddick, Babuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. R. Walker, J. H. Walker, Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, Wooten.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the last Resolution, which requests the Governor to forward the Resolutions to our Senators and Representatives, it was decided in the affirmative, 81 to 40.

☞ *President's Message.*—This document was transmitted to both Houses of Congress on the second day of the session, and reached our town by the mail of Tuesday last. It is of unprecedented length, filling up more than nine columns of close print in the National Intelligencer. A glance at its leading topics has convinced us, however, that it is a State paper whose extension does not detract from its interest to the American People, and one which should be read and pondered by every citizen of the land; and we therefore much regret our inability to commence its publication in our paper this week; it shall have a beginning in our next, though we are afraid its great length and our contracted space will compel us to divide it.

☞ *The National Finances.*—We learn, from the National Intelligencer of the 9th instant, that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury

s Transmitted to both Houses of Congress on second day of the session. The Intelligencer s, of this Document, that "its great length at- s the industry of the Head of the Treasury partment" and that "the unusual promptitude h which it has been made, is a laudable im- ovement upon former usage, which held back Report, sometimes, even later than the Christ- s Holidays." We gather the following *epitome* the main statements of this Report, from the e paper:

"The *Receipts* into the Treasury, as- tained and estimated, during the current r 1835, are computed to be $28,430,881, which the actual receipts during the three quarters of the year are ascertained be $23,480,881. Of the actual receipts, 3,614,489 are from the Customs; and 166,590 from the Public Lands. The ance in the Treasury on the 1st January having been $8,892,858, the aggregate ans of the government within the year , according to the computation of the retary, have amounted to $37,323,739. The *Expenditures* for the year are esti- ted at $18,176,141: thus leaving, by putation, in the Treasury, on the 1st uary next, a balance of money in hand, al to $19,147,398, including what has n heretofore often reported as "unavail- funds," now reduced to $1,100,000. on this balance, however, are charged law, various expenditures, amounting al- ther to about $7,595,574, leaving ap- able by Congress, "to new and other poses," the sum of about $10,450,024."

☞ *Presidential Franking.*—See the ar- , in a preceding column, under this head. The e of patriotism and political honesty are be- computation indebted to Mr. Womack, for fearless manner in which he deals out just re- to the man who could so far forget his vo- ry promises, and his exalted station, as to be a disseminator of the vile trash which is rated in his "infernal machine," the Globe, he purpose of securing his own unholy end, affecting the interests of better men. If An- Jackson's heart be not seared and deadened revenge and corruption, this letter could not speak to it a language which was withering. ! how have the mighty fallen!—It was once of him, in flattery, that he had "filled the mea- of his country's glory." But it may now be rded, in characters of undying truth, that s quaffed to the dregs the cup of his own and degradation! If the people pass over, with accustomed neglect, this new engine of Ex- ive attack upon the most inestimable of their ly-bought rights, it will be another proof, (but nvincing!) that the spirit of our fathers has rted, and that their sons are fit only for the le yoke.

☞ *Our French Relations and the Pre- t's Message.*—In reviewing the spirit of the dent's Message in that part of it which re- to the posture of our affairs with France, the nal Intelligencer remarks as below. Be- nable to give any part of the Message itself eek, we have thought our readers would be ed to see in what manner the President has d the French question. We have not here- been among those who believed there was ightest prospect of unfriendly collision with ce; but we are forced to the fear, since we seen the bearing of the Message, that there great cause to apprehend the worst on this ct. Our trust is, however, that the hope ex- ed in the following extract may be realised, hat France will look at the justice of the case, ut regarding the unfortunate temper of the t by whom the affair has been principally ged for us.

This division of the Message is not, in ter or in manner, what (in our view of the ent state of our relations with France) occasion called for. The very elabo- ness of it seems to be unsuited to the ite state of the relations between the countries. The moment at which two ds have differed upon the execution of ntract, and each stands, or affects to d, upon the ground of offended pride, or ded dignity, is surely not propitious to ing the origin of a dispute, to indulge in recital of wrongs and the reiteration of plaints, however just, by one of the par- against the other. It surely was not ssarily an ingredient of a Presidential munication to Congress at the present , that the seizure of American property, ty years ago, under the decrees of the peror of France, was a "flagrant" wrong. t is a position which has never been de- in this country, though it was not ght politic, much less necessary, at the e, to resent the wrong by war, or repri- . The justice of our claims for indem- have been admitted, as the Message ys, by the rulers of France them- es, and recognized by the Treaty of Ju- 1831. There was, therefore, no occa- in the Message to go beyond the face hat Treaty, unless for some purpose un- nected with the question concerning the cution of the Treaty. There must, how- r, have been a motive for it. The re- rence to it, and the aggravation of injuries received from France so long betray to our perception a purpose, on part of those who prepared the Mes- e, to excite a war feeling—not only in nection with the politics of the day, oughout the ranks of all those who can brought under the lash of the party dis- line—but also in the breasts of as many e as can be influenced by a plausible artful appeal to generous patriotic feel- , such as popular demagogues well w how to play upon.

t is at all times too easy in a country plied by high-minded freemen, to dispose r buoyant spirits towards war.

"In every heart
Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war;
Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze."

We cannot conceive a paper more artful- ntrived to "fan the sparks that kindle ," than that now before us. We can- for a moment doubt that it was compos- for the purpose of preparing the domi- t party to respond to the cry for War, enever it shall please the old Chieftain to sound it. Not that he means to recom- mend measures of hostility now, because he has, in his Message, placed the matter on a different footing: nor, indeed, that he will proceed to such extremities at all, unless encouraged by sure evidence of popular feeling. But it is a matter of history that, if the President had possessed the power which he has not, we should have gone to war with France a year ago, when he re- commended reprisals upon French property. From the Message, we learn, if we had not known it before, that nothing has since oc- curred to mollify his temper or soften the resentment which prompted that recommen- dation. On the contrary, the writer of the Message seems to have taken a pleasure in placing the conduct of France in the most odious light he can, in a bill of arraignment drawn up with a cunning and subtlety of which we do not suspect the President, but do suspect somebody else. It is not possible to rise from the perusal of the whole of this portion of the Message, whether we regard its careful elaboration or its general spirit, without coming to the conclusion that it is preliminary to a recommendation of hostili- ties in some form or other, if public opinion in the United States shall appear to autho- rise that hazardous experiment upon the public prosperity and the national fame.

Such is the view we are obliged to take of this part of the President's Mes[sage], so far as it is intended for home consumption —so far as it is addressed to Congress and to the "constituents" to whom the Presi- dent specially appeals.

In its aspect *towards France*, and [to] the foreign world, generally, is a different matter. We do not intend now to examine its statements in detail, or to controvert its general positions. It will serve no purpose of ours to invalidate the one or the other. We regret, to be sure, that the President has not contented himself with saying, in a dozen lines, what he might have said with- out the least sacrifice of principle, and with- out the least derogation even from his per- sonal dignity—nay, what he *has* said in this very Message, if it be separated from extraneous matter. But, we permit our- selves to hope, that the French government will separate the kernel from the shell, and accept as satisfactory the President's disa- vowals, without permitting itself to be re- strained from doing so by their unnecessary association with other matter. If the Pre- sident had *only* said, in his Message, as he has said—"To have gone a single step fur- ther than making an unreserved communi- cation of the case [to Congress last session] for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and People with whom we had so many motives of cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper"—such a frank disavowal of the purpose of wounding the pride of the French Government could not have failed to satisfy, in the opinion of the French King and his Ministers, the provi- sion of the act of appropriation. May we not hope, that the spirit of peace and amity may animate the counsels of the country- men of Lafayette, so far as to accept it as it is, especially as this disavowal is follow- ed up in the message by a declaration by the President that he "went out of his way to preclude a construction of the message by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France," &c. And, again, the President says, "The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous." Here, cer- tainly, it is a still more explicit declaration, which must have been sufficient to satisfy the condition of the French act, if unac- companied by the ungracious iterations that the Message contains, and which, if the French Government be not so ill disposed to peace as some persons in this country seem to be, it will wisely disregard.

But, if we understand the Message rightly, the President has taken measures, to operate before this Message can reach Paris, or even leave this country, which will, if Congress shall enter into his views, preclude the possibility of an amicable adjustment of our differences with France. He has instructed our Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to ask for the final determination of the French Go- vernment, and, in the event of their refusing to pay the instalments now due, without further ex- planations to return to the United States. As the Chargé, for any thing we can see, might as well be at home as at Paris, we should not consider his return of any particular consequence, unconnected with the remarks of the President which in- dicate his opinion that it will be conclusive of the determination of France not to execute the Trea- ty. This, every reflecting person must see, would be a conclusion wide of the fact. France wishes to pay the money; has specifically appropriated it; desires nothing more than to be allowed to pay it, a difficulty in her way being removed. Without availing himself of facilities in his way for re- moving it—of the opportunity afforded, especially, in his annual Message—the President demands payment, and recals the Representative of the United States at Paris. This he does some thirty days before the meeting of Congress, when, by waiting thirty days, he could have taken the opi- nion of his constitutional advisers on the subject, and ascertained how far the Representatives of the People were willing to back him, the brave old President of the United States, in a chivalrous joust with the gallant King of the French!

What will be the course of events, following the arrival from France of our Chargé des Affaires, which, under his peremptory instructions, may be of course looked for daily, we cannot pretend to foretel. But one thing we can predict very con- fidently to our commercial and other friends: there is no probability of any measures of War or Re- prisal being resorted to, under present or anticipa- ted circumstances, on the part of the United States, whilst on the part of France there is no motive to hostilities. Until some violence is committed on the one part or the other, we shall cling with con- fidence to the hope that there are wise and good men enough in both countries to discover, among them, some mode of avoiding a conflict between the two governments, which might be the wreck of both.

☞ The following is the OFFICIAL LIST OF VOTES in all the Counties of North Carolina, for and against the Amendments made to the Constitution of the State by the Convention which assembled in Raleigh last Summer. The New Constitution goes into full effect on the 1st day of January 1836. We shall insert it in full in our columns as soon as we get a little relief from the pressure which now exists upon them in the shape of Legislative and Congressional matter, the Message, &c.

Counties.	*Ratification.*	*Rejection.*
Anson,	815	44
Ashe,	466	88
Bertie,	96	315
Beaufort,	90	639
Bladen,	6	564
Brunswick,	0	466
Buncombe,	1322	22
Burke,	1359	1
Columbus,	3	391
Caswell,	466	162
Camden,	61	333
Cumberland,	331	439
Carteret,	32	332
Currituck,	22	115
Chatham,	556	200
Craven,	131	270
Cabarrus,	598	46
Chowan,	7	322
Davidson,	1034	33
Duplin,	56	532
Edgecomb,	29	1324
Franklin,	85	617
Granville,	433	308
Greene,	9	423
Guilford,	971	237
Gates,	12	502
Halifax,	239	441
Hyde,	2	431
Hertford,	7	516
Haywood,	484	8
Iredell,	1194	18
Johnston,	73	776
Jones,	22	239
Lenoir,	54	330
Lincoln,	1887	42
Macon	502	19
Martin,	14	795
Mecklenburg,	1097	67
Moore,	110	370
Montgomery,	538	103
Nash,	6	757
New Hanover,	54	365
Northampton,	12	286
Orange,	1031	246
Onslow,	97	357
Pasquotank,	7	442
Person,	180	287
Pitt,	32	710
Perquimons,	10	431
Robeson,	86	458
Rowan,	1570	24
Randolph,	426	163
Rockingham,	612	68
Rutherford,	357	2
Richmond,	263	43
Stokes,	1061	71
Surry,	1751	4
Sampson,	148	463
Tyrrell,	1	459
Wake,	243	1124
Warren,	45	580
Wayne,	28	966
Washington,	14	409
Wilkes,	1757	8
Yancy,	564	13
	26,771	21,606

Majority for Ratification 5,165

☞ *Creditable.*—The Messrs. Cunning- hams, (Booksellers of Columbia, S. C.) lately sent back, unopened, to the publishers, in Boston, a package containing twenty copies of the "*Token and Atlantic Souvenir*," the Northern Annual which we sometime since mentioned as having in its pages at least one expression offensive to the South. The Messrs. Cunninghams deserve credit for the act; and we are sure their book-store will be none the less interesting, or the less patronized by Southern people, on account of this *token* of their opposition to Northern incendiary literature.

☞ "*The Lincoln News.*"—We have seen proposals by Messrs. E. S. Zevely and R. J. West, for the publication of a Weekly Paper in Lincolnton, under the above title. The "News" is to be "decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention." We wish the undertak- ing the most complete success; and, as an ear- nest of it, shall insert the prospectus in our next. Clouds hang over our political horizon, and the pure rays of light and truth cannot be too much multiplied and extended for the good of our in- stitutions.

☞ We have on hand the proceedings of a Public Meeting held in the Hall of the South Carolina House of Representatives, at Columbia, on the interesting subject of the proposed Rail- Road from Cincinnati to Charleston. We shall endeavor to give it a place in our next paper.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Samuel F. Pat- terson was re-elected Public Treasurer for the ensuing year, by nearly an unanimous vote.

On Friday, Thomas L. West was elected an Engrossing Clerk, *vice* William Hall re- signed.

Inauguration of Gov. Spaight.—This ceremony took place on Thursday last, in the presence of both Houses of the Legis- lature, and a large number of spectators. Gov. Spaight read an address on the occa- sion, which we made an unsuccessful effort to obtain for publication, in to-day's paper. —*Raleigh Register.*

Council of State.—On Friday last, 4th inst., the following gentlemen were re-elect- ed as the Council of this State for the ensu- ing year, viz: Henry Skinner, of Perqui- mons; Daniel Turner of Warren; George Williamson, of Caswell; Peter H. Dilliard, of Rockingham; Louis D. Henry, of Fay- etteville; Wm. S. Ashe, of N. Hanover; Allen Rogers, Sen. of Wake.

Military.—On Thursday last, Solomon Lowdermilk, of Iredell county, was elect- ed Brigadier General of the 15th Brigade. There were three ballotings, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
S. Lowdermilk,	92	96	114
James McDowell,	92	96	75
Blank,	11	2	5

New Capitol.—The Commissioners for superintending the rebuilding of the Capi- tol, made their Report a few days ago to the Legislature. The actual amount ex- pended thus far is $177,000; and the Com- missioners think it will require a further appropriation of $125,000 to complete it. —*Standard.*

It is painful to be obliged to state that another of the Representatives in Congress, the Hon. Zalmon Wildman, of Connecticut, has departed this life in this City. He died at his lodgings, at 8 o'clock on Friday even- ing, of a complaint of which he was ill when he came to this city.—*Nat. Int. 12th inst.*

Virginia.—The Legislature of this State met on the 7th inst. In the Senate, Staf- ford H. Parker, Esq., of the Caroline dis- trict, was appointed Speaker, and Addison Hansford, Clerk. The old officers were re- elected.

In the House of Delegates, Linn Banks, Esq. was re-elected Speaker, without op- position, and George W. Munford, Esq. Clerk. One hundred and twenty-six mem- bers were present, being the whole number except 8.

Thomas Ritchie has been elected Public Printer of Virginia. He received 95 and Shepard 68 votes.

From the Southern (Ga.) Recorder.

The last Federal Union gives an account of an outrage committed by the Georgia Guard. It seems, by this account, that a detachment of this Guard crossed the boun- dary of the State, proceeded to the residence of John Ross in Tennessee, seized him, and brought him a prisoner to Georgia. The motive assigned for the outrage, was to keep Ross from going to Washington to represent the Cherokees with the Federal Govern- ment. To heighten, if possible, this outra- geous business it is further represented that the distinguished American writer, John Howard Payne, was also taken prisoner, and confined with Ross, under the pretence that he was conspiring with Ross against *the welfare of Georgia.* We have heard, in addition to the above, that Mr. Payne suf- fered personal violence from the Guard, and was much injured by them.

Since the above we notice in a later num- ber of the same paper, that the Legislature of Georgia called on the Governor for infor- mation relative to the arrest of Mr. *Payne,* and that the Governor had instituted an in- quiry thereon.

The late Knoxville (Tenn.) Register con- tains an address of John Howard Payne to his countrymen, exhibiting a detailed ac- count of the outrage committed against him and *John Ross,* by the Georgia Guards, when taken prisoner in Tennessee, during their imprisonment in Georgia, and at their final release. These gentlemen are again at liberty. We hope this matter will not be permitted to rest here, but placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investi- gation.—*Far. Rep.*

Texas.—We learn that N. Williams Esq. the United States District Attorney for this District, has received from the De- partment of State instructions to enforce the observance of our neutral relations with Mexico.—*Balt. Rep.*

Cotton in New Jersey.—Mr. Berwich, of Knighn's Point, New Jersey, has raised cotton during the past season at that place of a long and delicate staple. The seed were planted late, but the plants attained the ordinary growth, and the pods were well filled.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that Col. Hinton, of Wake county, N. C. was thrown from his buggy on Sunday evening 8th inst. on the Rock Bridge Road, near Decatur, DeKalb County, and so se- verely injured as to survive only a few hours afterwards.—*Covington Herald.*

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 7th instant, at the house of Mr. Joseph McGinnis, by the Rev. A. Whyte, Mr. DANIEL TOWLE to Miss SARAH SNELL, all of this County.

[Our thanks to the happy couple for the cake which accompanied the above notice; and our ar- dent hope is, that their years may be very many and very happy.]

DIED,

In Rowan county, on the night of the 22d ult., Mrs. NANCY SMITH, wife of the late Col. Cas- per Smith, aged 74 years.

In Raleigh, very suddenly, on the 24th ult., Mrs. ANN LETITIA DEWEY consort of Charles Dewey, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of the State.

Near Rutherfordton, in N. C. on Sunday morn- ing at 5 o'clock, on the fourth of October, 1835, Mr. URSILLA ALLEY, consort of Col. John H. Alley, Esq. and daughter of Jonathan Hampton, Esq., aged fifty years and 11 days.

In Hillsborough, on the 13th ultimo, Mrs. MA- RIA SPEAR, in the 60th year of her age.

In Washington, N. C. on Monday afternoon, 2d ult., Rev. Dr JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased had resided in various parts of this State, and both as a pastor in the Presbyterian Church, and an in- structor of youth, has endeared himself to a large circle of friends. In this town, we do not believe he had a single enemy, indeed we know of none who were not his sincere friends. Under the pains of a sudden excruciating disease, he gave abundantly satisfactory evidence, to his weeping relatives and sympathising friends, that "for him to die was gain." His mind was clear and serene to the last; and with dying emphasis, he added his testimony to that of the cloud of witnesses, who have gone before us, of the glorious hopes and prospects of an evangelical Christian.

Toe the Mark!

READER! If you have a book entitled "*Carson & Coxe on Baptism,*" with my name in it, please bring it forward, so soon as you are satisfied with reading it a few times. As I have never read it myself thoroughly, I have a curiosity to get hold of it—This is the truth.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Dec. 14, 1835. 173

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1835.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
18 Friday,	7 13	4 47	
19 Saturday,	7 13	4 47	*For December, 1835.*
20 Sunday,	7 13	4 47	D. H. M.
21 Monday,	7 13	4 47	Full 5 11 56 even'g
22 Tuesday,	7 13	4 47	Last 12 10 56 even'g
23 Wednesday	7 13	4 47	New 19 4 45 even'g
24 Thursday,	7 13	4 47	First 26 1 22 aft'n

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—DECEMBER 10.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
" Apple,	30 a 35	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Bacon,	8½ a 9	" Lump,	17
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	14 a 17
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Salt,	65 a 75
Cotton,	13 a 13½	Wheat,	90 a 91
Corn,	50 a 60	Whiskey,	30 a 32
Flaxseed	1 25 a 1 40	Tobacco, (leaf)	5½ a 6
Flour,	$6½ a $7	Wool,	16 a 18
Feathers,	35 a 38	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Iron,	4 a 4½	Bale Rope	11 a 12
Molasses,	32 a 33		

CAMDEN—DECEMBER 12.

Cotton,	13 a 14½	Bacon, cut.	10 a 11
Corn, bush.	62 a 75	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	$1 a $1	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	$5½ a $6	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton—There has been a considerable quanti- ty of this article in market during the week, but the unfavorable advices from Europe have tended to depress prices. We quote 13 to 14½.

COLUMBIA—DECEMBER 12.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Molasses, Orlens,	45 a 50
" Hams,	14 a 16	Nails,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a $3
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	28 a 30	Sugar, Loaf,	16 a 25
" Tow,	25 a 28	" Brown,	9 a 10½
Cotton,	13½ a 14½	" N. Orlens,	9 a 11
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 80	" W. Hava	12½ a 15
Flour, Country,	$9 a 10	Tallow,	10 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 5½	Whiskey,	43 a 45
" Country,	4 a 4½		

CHERAW—DECEMBER 7.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails,	7½ a 8
Bagging,	20 a 30	Rope,	11 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Cotton,	13½ a 14½	" Loaf & Lump,	14½ a 17
Corn,	60 a 62	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Flaxseed,	00 a 0	" in sacks 4 bu	$3 a 0
Flour,	7½ a 0	Wool,	00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wheat,	00
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	00

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

THE Convention which met in the City of Ra- leigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having, by an Ordinance, direct- ed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Pub- lic Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forth- with made known by a Proclamation of the Gov- ernor; and the said Amendments having all been submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result as- certained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Govern- or of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments; which said Amendments, so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this third day of [L. S.] December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
WM. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to attend to one business, and that alone, will offer for sale, on the 25th instant, the following property, viz:

One Wagon and Gears,
2 *or* **3** *HORSES,*
4 *or* **5** *head of CATTLE,*
A part of his Farming Utensils,
A quantity of Fodder, and between
3 *and* **400** *bushels of CORN.*

At the same time and place, I will offer my interest in a ***Gold Mine*** on McAlpin's Creek, known by the name of the Wallace Gold Mine. Also, at the same time, I will rent my plantation, (except my Buildings.) Those who may be concerned in the above mine would do well to attend.

GEO. A. GRAY.

Dec. 17, 1835. 1w

N. B. One or two good workmen at the Shoe-making Business wanted. None need apply without they can come well recom- mended for good morals and industry. Such shall receive liberal wages, constant employ, and prompt payment. Call at my residence on Mallard Creek, one mile and a half N. W. of Joseph McGinnis's.

N. B. All persons having unsettled ac- counts with the subscriber, will please to settle them against the 25th instant.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Spratt, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle on or before the first day January next.

JAS. W. SPRATT, *Admr.*

December 14, 1835. 174

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, a bound boy, by the name of WM. JACKSON REID: he is about 18 or 19 years of age, dark complected, rather light hair, small for his age. His clothes not recollected. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no thanks.

P. M. BROWN.

Dec. 16, 1835. 174

Charlotte Journal

INSURANCE
Against Loss by Fire.

THE subscriber is an authorized Agent of the Insurance Company of Columbia, South Carolina, and is now ready to take risks and issue policies against loss or damage by Fire, on Houses, Furniture, Merchandize, and Manufactories.

JOHN IRWIN.

Dec. 16, 1835. 71-6w

NOTICE.

SEVERAL likely young Negroes, boys and girls, may be hired by private contract by applying at Dr. Dunlap's in Charlotte, between the 25th and 31st instant.

Dec. 9, 1835.

LOST,

TWO Silk pocket handkerchiefs—the finder will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving them at the Printing Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

TWELFTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Louisburg,
On SATURDAY, the 19th of December,
ON THE POPULAR
TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, *Managers.*

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$6,000 !!!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	6,000	Dollars is	$6,000
1 Prizes of	3,000	Dollars is	3,000
3 Prizes of	2,000	Dollars is	6,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	Dollars is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	Dollars is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	Dollars is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	Dollars is	2,000
80 Prizes of	100	Dollars is	8,000
100 Prizes of	50	Dollars is	5,000
116 Prizes of	30	Dollars is	3,480
201 Prizes of	20	Dollars is	4,020
300 Prizes of	15	Dollars is	4,500
6,000 Prizes of	10	Dollars is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	Dollars is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	Dollars is	24,000

18,842 Prizes, amounting to $180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40
And must draw nett - - - - 17

$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, - - 5 75

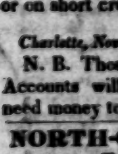
☞ All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and, an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* 2, *Quarters* 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at
WM. H. SPECK'S Office,
(In the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell,)
Charlotte, N. C.

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th ult. a negro boy, named *JACK*, about 25 years of age, very large and likely, somewhat yellow complected. The above reward will be given to any person who will lodge him in Mecklenburg Jail, or any other Jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

York District, S. C., December 4, 1835. 674

R. A. Wallace

IS now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Supply of *Drugs, Medicines, &c.* Assortment complete.

Charlotte, Nov. 13th, 1835.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on a credit, on Saturday the 20th of December next, at the late residence of Jane Lee, dec'd., all the *Perishable Property* belonging to the estate of Jackson Lee, dec'd., to wit:

Odd Beds and Furniture,
One Silver Watch,
One Rifle, and one Shot Gun, &c.

—ALSO, ALSO—

Three Likely Negroes,

viz: two men and one woman. Also, at the same time and place, the Land of said deceased will be rented.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. LEE, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 23, 1835. 70ts

N. B. All persons having claims of any kind or denomination whatsoever, against the estate of Jackson Lee, dec'd., must present them to me, in the time and manner prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

WM. LEE, *Adm'r.*

WANTED,

AT the Tinning Business, 2 or 3 Apprentices. Boys from the country would be preferred. Any one offering must come recommended for their sober and steady habits.

CRAVEN & FOLSOM.

Nov. 27, 1835. 6-w

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents, and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the Exercises will commence on the first Monday in January next.

Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits; and a punctual attendance on the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words—the undersigned would observe, that in his course of instruction in Classical Literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will comprise the Course of Studies, viz: Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's editio expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Græca Majora, and Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness of board, will insure to this Institution a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Languages and Mathematics, per session of 23 weeks, - - - $10
English Grammar and Geography, 7½

J. A. WALLACE.

Nov. 25, 1835. 674

COMPOUND
Chloride Tooth-Powder,

For Whitening and Preserving the Teeth, and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE *Chloride Tooth-Powder* effectually whitens the Teeth, speedily removes all canker or soreness, likewise the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath, imparting an agreeable odour. In fine, it hardens the gums, prevents what is usually called "scurvy," and preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition, and completely nullifies the propensity to the use of snuff. It contains no ingredient, either of a mechanical or chemical nature, that has the remotest tendency to injure the texture of the teeth. Prepared and sold by

W. M. B. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

ASPICE MULTUM IN PARVO.

Odontalgic Drops,

For the Cure of "the worst of all Diseases," the TOOTH-ACHE.

THESE Drops, the discovery of which is the offspring of accident, I do not, with charlatan puffery, set forth as an infallible specific for tooth-ache; but having tried them on myself and many others, I can very safely recommend them as a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the excruciating pain of tooth-ache in nine cases out of ten, without the slightest pain being produced by its application. It does not accelerate the decay of the teeth to which it is applied, but enables the Dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or plugging the teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word, it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supersede a most painful operation.

Prepared and sold by

W. M. B. FLINN,
Six miles west of Charlotte.

Negro Hiring.

ON the first of January next, at the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, [illegible] belonging to the Minor heirs of said deceased. Also, at the same time and place, will rent out Corn and Oats.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1835.

Just Received

FROM Charleston, a new supply of

Dry Goods & Groceries, viz: *Sugar, Rio Coffee, Teas, Holland Gin, Irish Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Madeira, Malaga, Tenerife, and Muscatel Wines, Beer, Bottled Porter, CANDIES, Oranges, Spanish Cigars, Crockery.* Also, a small select assortment of *Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.* for sale, low, for Cash, by

S. NOWLAN.

Charlotte, Nov. 25, 1835. 69tf

New Goods!—New Goods!!

WE have received on the South Corner of Tryon street, a part of our **Fall & Winter GOODS,** consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town.

All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that *buy for Cash, or punctual dealers.*

We have on hands a quantity of good Bagging, very low priced.

We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods.

The highest price will be paid for **500** yards of Linsey.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 12, 1835.

N. B. We have just received a large supply of the best quality of Rio and Laguara COFFEE.

JACKSONVILLE FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the Will of John Conner, dec'd., I will sell the Land and premises on which he formerly lived, commonly called **Jacksonville,** on the head waters of Richardson's creek, containing **410** acres, on which there is a good Dwelling House, Store House, and Gin House, with the other necessary buildings, all in good repair. There is an excellent Spring, a Well, a small Tan Yard, and a very good Orchard, all situated at the Cross Roads on the Rocky River road, leading from Cabarrus county to Camden, S. C., and the Newtown road, leading from Chesaw, Wadesborough, &c. to Landsford, and is considered an excellent stand for Mercantile Business, and a place of Entertainment. For terms apply to

THOS. DILLON, *Executor.*

Dec. 3, 1835. 69

Land Agency.

THE Subscriber having settled himself permanently in Raleigh, the County seat of Shelby County, which is within 9 miles of Memphis, in the Western District, will attend to paying taxes, purchasing or selling Lands, or any other business under a power of Attorney. Letters addressed to me, (post paid) at Raleigh, will be punctually attended to.

CHARLES E. REINHARDT,
late of Lincolnton N. C.

Nov. 1835.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, a negro man named ELLICK, about five feet six or eight inches high, 30 years old, black complected, and has rather a down look when spoken to, and speaks rather broad and slow for a negro; some of his front teeth are out. He had on a light mixed coat, and copperas pantaloons, and white wool hat,—he has other good clothing with him. The above reward of $20 will be paid if caught without the county of Mecklenburg, or $10 if taken within the county.

MARGARET A. HARRIS.

Nov. 24, 1835. 69-tf

A chance for a Printer.

THE subscriber, desirous of devoting his entire attention to other business, offers for sale the CAMDEN JOURNAL establishment. Connected with the office is all the material necessary for printing the paper, and for doing all the job work usually offered at a country office. The Press is an excellent one, of Peter Smith's patent. The JOURNAL has a respectable and increasing circulation, and an advertising patronage inferior to no country paper in the Southern States.

To a *Printer*, one capable of discharging the duties of Editor, and devoting a part of his time to the mechanical department, this situation offers very decided advantages.

The establishment will be sold a bargain, and the terms accommodating. Possession may be had on or after the 1st January next.

Persons wishing to purchase may learn further particulars, by addressing the subscriber post paid. JOHN C. WEST.

NOTICE.

WHILE the subscriber was in Charlotte, on the 26th ultimo, his horse broke loose and lost his Saddle, blanket, and cirsingle—the saddle is a common one, but good. Any person finding these articles and leaving them either at Mr. Wm. Hunter's or the Printing Office, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

M. HYAMS.

Dec. 7, 1835.

FARMERS & PLANTERS ALMANAC, FOR 1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; half gross $3 50; gross $6.

Engagement of Publication.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business one door South of Wm. Clement's Store, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Work done on short notice and in the most approved and modern style.

N. B. Any of my customers wishing clothes made without calling, can be accommodated by sending an order describing the colour, quality, &c., of the article they wish. Such orders will be promptly attended to, and a selection made as much to their advantage as they could do for themselves.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber has been duly authorized to sell the Columbian System. Those who wish it, can be accommodated. It is undoubtedly the most accurate method for fitting the human form that has ever been produced. The price is $20 with instruction, or 15 without. W. J. KEAHEY.

Charlotte [N. C.] Nov. 13, 1835.

Settle Your Book Accounts.

All those that have Book Accounts standing with the Subscriber, will please call and settle them by the first day of January, 1836, as after that day business will be done exclusively for cash, as money is much in demand.

I still continue to keep on hand Saddles and Harness, and all articles in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

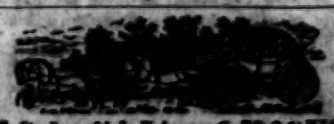
Nov. 3, 1835. 71-3.

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a first rate Plantation, lying on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, four miles south of Beattie's Ford, containing between 800 and 1000 acres. The land will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms will be made liberal to suit the situation of any one wishing to purchase. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.

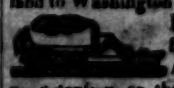
SAMUEL CONNER.

Nov. 3, 1835. 6-w



A Splendid Line of STAGES, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and are with pleasure prepared to say, *We present you with a Line of Stages possessing advantages over any other you can wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.



Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835.

Boerhaave's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An invaluable remedy for Bilious disease, Heartburn, and the various disorders of a disordered Stomach, Bowels, and Liver.

May be had at the Store of Hamilton & Workman,

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Boerhaave, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, during the two years past, (besides use of them in my own family,) particularly in adding to impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrences of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for remedy to various, and with a very partial success, to the liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pills. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-Dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Boerhaave, which he prescribed in the fall of 1833, which attack himself, I have not been under the necessity of doing laboratory in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 28, 1835.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Boerhaave's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Boerhaave, long known to the community in which he resides, as an scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no similar medicine offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. McPHEETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1835.

For several years past, Dr. Boerhaave's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, and other less disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of hearing from others their effects when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by the most unexceptionable effects whatever. And I have known many persons use them, [illegible] who did not approve them—none to receive any injury, and some who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, and effectious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-Dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Bepsic or Anti-Bilious Pills,

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, any unpleasant sensation in the system, or frequently the small [illegible] from the bowels. They act directly upon the [illegible] Liver, and [illegible] large quantities of the excretions [illegible] main in the system, [illegible] dies, Liver Complaint, [illegible] A gentle [illegible] all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been entirely benefitted, and several [illegible] cured in a few weeks, by the use of these [illegible] Women during pregnancy often need a [illegible] laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea, or to the Western waters eliminate, should by all means provide themselves with these pills with them. They have been [illegible] paired for years in our [illegible] be without them. [illegible] would be the means of [illegible] from sickness. It [illegible] a regular peristaltic [illegible] fering to be absorbed [illegible] unassimilated fluids, [illegible] are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after be willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicine Mechica Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—

Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable [illegible] CINÆ STOMACHICÆ et HEPATICÆ, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, price *Four Dollars.*

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Steele; and in Yorkville, S. C. by —— Mobley & M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 19th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and a large scar on his right leg. He says he belongs to Richard Price, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

Oct. 19, 1835. 65-tf